

## CHANGES BROUGHT ABOUT BY WORK OR FIGHT ORDER

Girls Take Places of Men at Soda Fountains and in Other Like Occupations.

(Special to The News.)  
Rome, Ga., June 22.—Changes wrought by the "work-or-fight" order are visible in all the commercial avenues of this city, and substantiate the statement that many assume that they will render better assistance to their country by assiduously engaging themselves in some occupation vitally essential to the vigorous prosecution of the war.

In charge of soda fountains and cigar stores were once strong-armed men with sunken chests, physical force to curdy down a Hun at any time, yet the Hun remained unscathed. Girls have taken the places of men who formerly filled these positions, allowing the men to engage in industries necessary to the maintenance of the national interest during the emergency. The proprietors say the girls are making good and drawing good patronage despite the shortage of ice and sugar allotments for soft drinks.

## BERLIN REPORTS REPULSE AMERICANS AND FRENCH

Berlin, via London, Friday, June 21.—Attacks by American troops northwest of Chateau Thierry and by the French southwest of Noyon were repulsed by the Germans, according to the German official communication issued today. Both the French and the Americans suffered heavy casualties, and some prisoners were taken by the Germans, says the communication, the text of which follows:

"The enemy has kept up violent reconnoitering thrusts along the whole of the front. They have been repulsed everywhere.

"Northeast of Mezieres and north of Albert British partial attacks broke down with sanguinary losses.

"Local French attacks southwest of Noyon and by Americans northwest of Chateau Thierry broke down. The French and Americans suffered heavy losses and some prisoners remained in our hands.

"Southwest of Rheims Italian prisoners were taken.

"Large and clearly-marked hospital buildings in the valleys of Vesle between Breuil and Montigny, which formerly were used by the French, recently twice have been the objectives of enemy air raids."

## PRICE OF ICE REDUCED TO KNOXVILLE CONSUMERS

(Special to The News.)  
Knoxville, June 22.—Effective Saturday, the price of ice in Knoxville was reduced 10 cents, through voluntary agreement of ice manufacturers. For sales made for other than tickets, however, it will remain at the rate of 30 cents per hundred pounds.

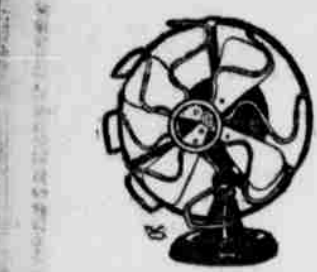
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## THE BLOW THAT WAS PARRIED--COMPENEGNE; GERMANS FIND FRENCH DEFENDERS READY

Teutonic Offensive Operations 1918 Resemble Napoleonic Campaign—In Larger Purposes a Failure, Losses Colossal—In Austrian Drive, Hapsburg Regime Stakes All in Hope of Silencing Their Domestic Disorders.

(By F. H. Simonds. Copyright, 1918, by The Tribune Association—The New York Tribune.)

The first thing to be said of the operations on the west front in the week of June 11-13 is that the record is the most hopeful single circumstance since the German offensive began, on March 21. The latest phase of the "battle for Paris" practically ended after three days in a bloody check for the armies of the crown prince—a check recalling the Verdun episode and recalling it the more vividly because of successful French counter attacks.

Recognizing that the enemy still holds half of his strategic reserve, anywhere from fifty to seventy divisions intact, and that he has gained some valuable ground in his latest attack and still possesses the power to deliver another blow comparable with those in Flanders and on the Aisne, we have still the right to a measure of optimism based upon recent events.

Friday, June 21, closes the third month of the German offensive. In that time the Germans have struck five blows: That toward Amiens, which was the heaviest and most successful; that toward Arras two weeks later, which was the least successful; and amounted to a bloody defeat; that toward the channel, on April 9, which gained a good deal of ground and opened the way for other attacks, but fell short of larger success; that on the Aisne, on May 27, in some ways the most remarkable and discouraging of all, and, finally, that of June 3, between Noyon and Montdidier, which resulted in local gains won at great cost and ended in an approximate failure to achieve the objectives sought.

Three Months' Results.  
Now, at the end of three months, with a loss of above 600,000, the German has drawn some twenty miles nearer to Paris, made large captures in prisoners and in booty, recaptured around 2,000 square miles of France, more than half of it a desert as a result of German devastations. He has won signal battle successes, but he has defeated only one army, the Fifth British army, in such fashion as to impair its organization, and in the case of the French he has put no more than four divisions, those which held the Aisne positions, out of the campaign.

To balance his gains the German has lost three months, and these three months mean the arrival of not less than 400,000 American troops in France, the insurance of the arrival of another 200,000 by July 1, and the consequent presence in France by Aug. 1 of some 750,000 fighting troops representing the United States. More than this, three months have been allowed the British to repair past errors and do two things: Draft more men from civil life into the army and draw out of "side shows" and from home and foreign garrisons more regiments and divisions for service in France.

The Germans, on the other hand, made their maximum concentration at the outset; they had either engaged or assembled all they had, and their situation, since they have no new reservoir of reserves, must henceforth worsen steadily.

Like Napoleonic Campaign.

Germany, as I have frequently pointed out in these columns, undertook to win the campaign of 1918, as Napoleon did in the Waterloo campaign, by offsetting an eventual inferiority in numbers and resources by superior swiftness in concentration and attack. She caught her enemies napping, she won her opening round as Napoleon won Ligny, but time and eventual numerical advantages were bound to turn against her unless she won a military triumph quickly, and after three months she has not won the triumph, nor is she near to supreme success. She has spent half her time, at least a third of her reserves, and the element of surprise following superior concentration is passing.

The measure of these assertions is found in the circumstances of the battle of Compiegne, the latest German attack. In this instance the German attacked on a front but little shorter than his operative front at the Aisne. He used at least twenty divisions at the outset, as in Champagne. He employed the brief and intense bombardment, the rapid advance of huge masses. His small mobile field gun of one and one-half inches was relied upon, as usual, and his troops were assembled by secret marches. In a word, he employed exactly the tactics

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which had won for him his earlier successes.

There was, however, there was no surprise. The French were ready; they surrendered their first positions after brief but sufficient struggle; their reserves entered the struggle before the German masses had submerged the troops in line, whose mission it was to delay the assault until the reserves arrived. Thereafter the battle line rapidly stabilized itself. By the third day, French counter attacks had won back a great deal of ground on the west flank; the German center had been definitely halted, and the German left along the Aisne had been narrowed into a salient too small to permit further advance until it was widened.

Broke Off Battle in Sixth Day.

Accordingly on the sixth day the German broke off the battle. He had advanced eight miles south along the northern roads to Paris, the roads used by Kluck in 1914. He had taken the Lassigny-Noyon hills, exceedingly valuable high ground; he had just passed Ribecourt on the Oise, which was inside the French lines from September, 1914, to March, 1917. As a result of these successes the French center between the Aisne and the Oise had been compelled to evacuate the Forest of Ourscamp and retire to a wide front positions based on the Forest of Laigny, several miles to the south.

Now, within limits the German was successful, but he obtained only a small fraction of what he sought. His real purpose was to get south of Compiegne, open the valley of the Aisne, thus establishing communication between his right flank west of the Oise and his left between the Aisne and the Marne. Once this was accomplished the German would be free to face with the French in the last position Pétain would occupy, if he were to hold the German outside of artillery range of Paris—and by artillery range I mean effective range for the 420 millimeter gun; the "super-gun" is not an efficient military weapon and its purpose is to destroy enemy morale, not hostile cities.

In all his larger purposes, then, the German failed and his losses were colossal. His appropriation of "can non fodder," the casualties he was willing to incur to attain his object, was exhausted before the fifth day, and on this day he hastily abandoned his attack, covering his abandonment by a spirited but local operation on the left flank on the edge of the Forest of Villers-Cotteret, which was without importance.

In Pétain the Germans gained upward of forty miles, in Flanders around twelve; the Aisne-drive netted thirty-five, but the last venture yielded only eight, with a minimum of prisoners and guns, no considerable booty. Against the French were able to undertake successful counter attacks on the third day. In sum, two concentrated armies met, fought a pitched battle lasting five days, at the end of which the victor gave up after having paid a terrible price for local gains without decisive value. Here is solid ground for confidence, the more so because all this happened in the month of the offensive—proving allied power and the defense to be growing, not diminishing.

Had Evil Moral Effect.

As an evidence of the evil moral effect at home of the German check came the official utterance by the German war minister that Pétain's army of reserve had ceased to exist and that the larger part of the French army had been defeated. A statement like this at the moment of a severe check could only mean one thing, namely, that there was growing unrest and apprehension at home over the long delay in getting to Paris.

As it stood on Tuesday, June 18, the 103d anniversary of Waterloo, the German advance toward Paris was at least temporarily checked.

But would the blow fall against the British with the Channel ports as the objective or against the French with Paris as the goal? If the British were attacked the cost of the struggle might be so great as to postpone the Paris thrust indefinitely. But if the British were ignored and all the remaining German divisions sent south to blast their way to Paris, a British counter thrust might be as fatal as Blucher's march from Wavre to Waterloo?

I write these lines the riddle remains unsolved and British and French observers continue to differ over the enemy's purpose.

Difficult to Preserve Balance.

It is a very difficult task to write steadily of a campaign and preserve a true balance between that confidence which, within limits, is essential and the apprehension which is warranted by the situation. I would like to say to my readers that I have never feared and do not now fear that our allies, with our growing aid, can lose the campaign of 1918. On the contrary, I believe we shall hold the enemy tight and that this means beating him next year. But he is a dangerous enemy, with great resources left to him, with great military skill directing the employment of those resources. We can only win if we in America do our utmost in sending men and munitions promptly. But we are doing this, and I believe that by August we shall see a marked change in the face of things.

Now a word about the Austrian offensive against Italy which is just opening. It began in Saturday, June 15. The Austrian attack has two aspects, the political and the military, and of the two the former is perhaps the more important. It is a notorious fact that the internal conditions in Austria are exceedingly bad. The country is ruled by two minorities, the German minority in Austria and a Magyar minority in Hungary.

In Austria the German minority can only govern with the aid of some Slavonic party. In the past it has purchased the support of the Poles by allowing them approximate supremacy in Galicia. But the Poles now demand that Russian Poland shall be allotted to Austria-Hungary and that, together with Galicia, it shall become a third autonomous state in the Hapsburg monarchy. This is the so-called "Austrian solution" of the Polish question.

Berlin-Vienna Contention.

Germany, on her side, firmly opposes such a solution, because it would create a compact Polish state of some 20,000,000 people, barring her road to Russia and bound to seek the liberation of 2,000,000 German Poles in

Silesia, Posen, and East and West Prussia. For nearly two years the Polish question has been a cause of disagreement between Berlin and Vienna.

Austria cannot conduct her own affairs without the aid of the Poles, as a result of the attitude of the other Slavs. Germany sees in an Austrian Poland a peril to her unity. Again, Austrian Slavs returning from Russia are preaching bolshevism, which is listened to by a hungry populace. Bohemia is in a state of insubordination closely approaching rebellion. The southern Slavs are getting out of hand and more and more tending to unite in demanding an independent, or at least an autonomous, southern Slav state, dangerous alike to German and Magyar interests and likely to bar the road of Hohenzollern expansion to the near east.

On top of this domestic situation comes an Austrian offensive against Italy. If this means anything it means that the Hapsburg regime is staking all on possible victory, looking to success on the field to silence disorder at home. This is the traditional policy, but it carries the traditional danger. Defeat in the field is bound to accentuate disorder at home. Anything short of decisive triumph may prove fatal.

One Element of Surprise.

If there is anything surprising in the Austrian operation it is supplied by the fact that Austrian troops are being used in Italy and not in France. To judge from early accounts all the Austrian army is at work in Italy, and this means that for weeks at best no Austrian troops will appear on the west front. And these are the weeks that are likely to settle the issue of the campaign of 1918.

But with the opening of the campaign in Venetia we are beginning to get a full measure of our foe's purposes for this year. He may still have plans in the Balkans, but even this is doubtful. For Bulgaria is beginning to give evidence of domestic disorder and any Balkan campaign would be mainly a Bulgarian enterprise. All in all, we are settling on toward the halfway mark in a campaign in which he is staking all upon an immediate decision, with the old alternative, "world power or downfall," clearly in view.

## England to Be "Blighty" For Uncle Sam's Soldiers

(Newspaper Enterprise Association.)  
London, June 22.—"Blighty for Sammys as well as Tommies!"

That's what England has started out to make herself.

With the approval of King George, the British war office and the American ambassador, the English people, and the newspapers, have started a movement to make England HOME for American soldiers who are wounded in battle.

The people have taken up the project with a will, and a comprehensive and definite scheme for receiving the Yankee wounded with open arms and hearts is in process of development.

The English mother has suffered since the war began, and she knows what the American mother is facing. She knows, too, that the American mother will suffer more than she herself, for her boy is perhaps 6,000 miles away, instead of just across the channel.

Unless he comes to her maimed, invalided, she will not see him until the war is over—and if he dies he may be buried for a month before she knows. There could be no "leaving Sammys my own 'Blighty,'" America itself. So England has solved the problem of a "Blighty" for Sammys by making herself one.

Tens of thousands of English homes will be thrown open to the Americans. The nation is following the example set by King George, who wrote a personal letter to every American soldier who lands in England, bidding him welcome.

As one of the newspapers which is leading the movement says: "The letter was a symbol from the king of what his people, one and all, will do for Sammys. They will take the American fighting man to their hearts, as his majesty has done. It is a great event in the brotherhood of the two nations."

Let every one of us so behave to Sammys that we can write to our people: "I am at home. England has taken me home."

## ITALY SWEEP BY NEW SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM

Explains Army's Resistance—King Is Greeted With Enthusiasm in Hot-Republicanism.

(International News Service.)  
New York, June 22.—The powerful resistance of the Italians against the Austrian offensive is the result of a new spirit of patriotism and determination which has swept the entire kingdom," it was declared here today by Dr. Felice Ferrero, head of the Italian bureau of information. Dr. Ferrero said he based his statement upon dispatches just received from Rome telling of the high morale of the army.

Recently King Victor Emmanuel spent two days in Ravenna, formerly the hotbed of republicanism, and was given a most enthusiastic greeting by every one.

## IRISHMAN 85 YEARS OLD CHARGED WITH SEDITION

(Associated Press.)

Spartanburg, S. C., June 22.—John Burns, an Irishman, 85 years of age, has been arrested by the county civil authorities and is being held until a federal warrant can be issued charging him with sedition. The prisoner admits that he hates England bitterly for what he terms her injustice to Ireland and admits that he has uttered a number of diatribe remarks concerning England, but denies that he has engaged in such utterances regarding other allies. He refuses to discuss his past history and is entirely unknown in this section.

## OVERTON COUNTIAN TALKS TOO MUCH

Jasper Tudor Is Indicted on Charge of Seditious Utterances.

(Special to The News.)  
Nashville, June 22.—Major Rutledge Smith has received a letter announcing the indictment in Overton county of Jasper Tudor, on the charge of uttering seditious words. A copy of the indictment accompanied the letter.

Tudor is reported to have said that "we had just as well be under the German Kaiser as be in the shape we are in," and on another occasion he is said to have remarked: "I would not care if Germany would sink every vessel in the world."

Tudor also used language of an insulting nature in speaking of the Red Cross.

The grand jury of Overton county criminal court evidently considered the evidence sufficient, as an indictment was returned against the offender, and the case will be heard at an early date.

A number of similar cases are being investigated, and it is predicted that other indictments will be returned in Overton county. This indictment is the result of a most thorough examination of all the evidence, and indicates that the grand jury of Overton county is determined to bring to justice any who may show a tendency to interfere with the government's plans for carrying the war to a successful issue.

The citizens of Overton county are of the most highly patriotic sort, and they will not tolerate any seditious talk on the part of any one who may happen to be out of line with general sentiment.

## WAR NEWS OF LITTLE EFFECT ON EXCHANGE

Developments at Home Exert Greater Influence—Rails at Deadlock.

(Associated Press.)

New York, June 22.—War news seemed less of a direct factor in this week's stock market than at any time in the past year since the inception of the German drive on the western front some three months ago. In the main, the market from France and Italy had only occasional news, leading financial interests continuing to await the outcome with undiminished confidence.

Developments at home exerted greater influence, although these were sometimes conflicting. Crop conditions, as indicated by the official weather report, maintained their brilliant promise, money rates eased visibly in the local market and industrial production continued at high pressure. More gold was received from Canada, making a total of \$30,000,000 for the movement, and foreign remittances varied only slightly, aside from the further strengthening of lire or Italian exchange and some heaviness in rates to Spain.

Rails were in a state of deadlock. Investment issues holding firm within circumscribed limits, although prospects favor a revision of the proposed form of contract with the government. United States Steel and affiliated industrial and equipment were strong, the former attaining its highest level since the payment of the last quarterly dividend, but prices eased later in the week when doubt was expressed of the war board's attitude toward a higher price schedule.

## CAN FURNISH ALL ICE FOR ORDINARY PURPOSES

(Special to The News.)

Rome, Ga., June 22.—Speaking of the ice regulations promulgated by the state food administrator, the Atlantic Ice and Coal Corporation officials here state that they can furnish all the ice necessary for reasonable consumption by citizens of Rome, as well as comply with the administrator's order in setting aside a certain amount for the shipment of the central and south Georgia peach crop.

Ice regulations are drastic here. No cracked or shaved ice is allowed for food, soft drinks, nor for drinking water for guests at hotels.

## PROPOSAL TO LEGALIZE BIGAMY CONDEMNED SERIOUSLY

By German Church Review—Lamentations Contrast With Kaiser's Praise of Morals.

(Associated Press.)

Amsterdam, Friday, June 21.—The German quarterly church review, published by the Protestant Kreuz Zeitung, of Berlin, seems likely to make an impression on the Kaiser's Emperor William, in view of his frequent utterances in praise of the high morality of the German people.

The review declares that the task of the church has become immeasurably harder "because of the utter lack of discipline and religious feeling among the people. Our youth, with their easily-gotten money in their pockets, swollen with sinful pride," it continues, "are entirely contemptuous of restraint and continence. Confusion reigns in numberless administrative government departments as to what is right and wrong. The highest law must be to be profiting and amusement."

Lamenting the laxity of German morals, the review condemns the proposal emanating from Cologne to legalize bigamy, which proposition the document asks quite seriously. This attitude is interesting, because it is recalled that the proposal, at the time it was made, was represented by eminent Germans as unworthy of serious notice.

## OFFICER KILLED TRYING TO STOP NURSE'S RUNAWAY HORSE

Atlanta, Ga., June 22.—First Lieutenant William E. Nichols, of the medical reserve corps, stationed at Fort McPherson, near here, was instantly killed yesterday when his horse fell over an embankment when the officer attempted to stop the runaway horse of a nurse with whom he was riding. Lieut. Nichols was thrown against a tree. His neck was broken. The nurse, whose name was not learned, was uninjured.

Lieut. Nichols came here from Cleveland, O., where, it is understood, he practiced medicine. His father, it was stated at the post, is a minister at Guthrie, Okla.

## DANGERS OF COSTIVENESS

Auto-intoxication, headache, lassitude, irritability, "blues," sallowiness, blotches, are among the results of constipation. If long neglected it may cause piles, ulceration of bowels, appendicitis, nervous prostration, paralysis. Don't delay treatment. Best remedy is Foley Cathartic Tablets, as many thousands know from experience. They not only do the work quickly, easily, gently, but without injury to stomach or intestinal lining. Contain no habit-forming element. Jo Anderson, druggist, Chattanooga, Tenn. (Adv.)

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If you want to enjoy the nicest, gentlest liver and bowel cleansing you ever experienced, just take a spoonful of harmless Dodson's Liver Tone tonight. Your druggist or dealer sells you a bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone for a few cents under my personal money-back guarantee that each spoonful will clean your sluggish liver better than a dose of nasty calomel and that it won't make you sick.

Dodson's Liver Tone is real Liver medicine. You'll know it next morning because you will wake up feeling fine, your liver will be working, your headache and dizziness gone, your stomach will be sweet and your bowels regular. You will feel like working; you'll be cheerful; full of vigor and ambition.

Dodson's Liver Tone is entirely vegetable, therefore harmless and can not salivate. Give it to your children. Millions of people are using Dodson's Liver Tone instead of dangerous calomel now. Your druggist will tell you that the sale of calomel is almost stopped entirely here. For sale by Jo Anderson, and all leading dealers.—(Adv.)

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